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Notices

(1) Applications and correspondence relating to applications to the Commission should be sent to the ICZN at the address given on the inside of the front cover and on the Commission website. English is the official language of the *Bulletin*. Please take careful note of instructions to authors (present in a one or two page form in each volume and available online (at <http://iczn.org/content/guidelines-case-preparation>) as incorrectly formatted applications will be returned to authors for revision. The Commission's Secretariat will, where possible, answer general nomenclatural (as opposed to purely taxonomic) enquiries and assist with the formulation of applications and, as far as it can, check the main nomenclatural references in applications. Correspondence should preferably be sent by e-mail to 'iczn@nhm.ac.uk'.

(2) The Commission votes on applications eight months after they have been published, although this period is normally extended to enable comments to be submitted. Comments for publication relating to applications (either in support or against, or offering alternative solutions) should be submitted as soon as possible. Comments may be edited (see instructions for submission of comments at <http://iczn.org/content/instructions-comments>).

(3) Requests for help and advice on the Code can be made direct to the Commission and other interested parties via the Internet. Membership of the Commission's Discussion List is free of charge. You can subscribe and find out more about the list at <http://list.afriherp.org/mailman/listinfo/iczn-list>.

(4) The Commission also welcomes the submission of general-interest articles on nomenclatural themes or nomenclatural notes on particular issues. These may deal with taxonomy, but should be mainly nomenclatural in content. Articles and notes should be sent to iczn@nhm.ac.uk.

New applications to the Commission

The following new applications have been received since the last issue of the *Bulletin* (volume 70, part 4, 20 December 2013) went to press. Under Article 82 of the Code, the prevailing usage of names in the applications is to be maintained until the Commission's rulings on the applications (the Opinions) have been published.

CASE 3647: *Broghammerus* Hoser, 2004 (Reptilia, Serpentes, PYTHONIDAE); *Adelynkimberlea* Hoser, 2012 (Reptilia, Sauria, AGAMIDAE); *Swilesaurus* Hoser, 2013 and *Funkisaurus* Hoser, 2013 (Reptilia, Sauria, GERRHOSAURIDAE): confirmation of the availability of the generic names. R. Hoser.

CASE 3648: *Australiasis* Wells & Wellington 1983 (Reptilia, Serpentes, PYTHONIDAE): confirmation of the availability of the generic name. R. Hoser.

CASE 3649: *Strix omanensis* Robb et al. 2013 (Aves, STRIGIDAE): declaration as a nomen dubium for lack of a holotype. A.T. Peterson.

CASE 3650: *Tapirus pygmaeus* van Roosmalen, 2008 (Mammalia, Perissodactyla, TAPIRIDAE): proposed suppression of the junior synonym *Tapirus kabomani* Cozzuol et al., 2013. M.G.M. van Roosmalen.

CASE 3651: Proposed correcting inappropriate or misleading scientific names with the 'lapsus contrarius'. J.A. Scott.

CASE 3652: The Toxotaxon: a new Article proposed for the Code. J.A. Scott.

CASE 3653: *Acanthurus* Forsskål, 1775 (Osteichthyes, ACANTHURIDAE): proposed conservation by designation of *Chaetodon nigrofuscus* Forsskål, 1775 as the type species. V.D. Demirjian.

CASE 3654: *Plumulites ruskini* Lamont, 1978 (Machaeridia): proposed unavailability of the specific name. Y. Candela.

CASE 3655: *Mesocrangon* Zarenkov, 1965 (Crustacea, Decapoda, CRANGONIDAE): proposed conservation by suppression of *Mesocrangon* Woodward, 1873. M. E. Y. Low & S. De Grave.

CASE 3656: *Cerambyx striatus* Goeze, 1777 (currently *Asemum striatum*) and *Cerambyx striatus* Fabricius, 1787 (currently *Chydarteres striatus*) (Insecta, Coleoptera, CERAMBYCIDAE): proposed conservation of the specific names. J. P. Botero & M. Cupello.

Case 3642***Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883 (Gastropoda, Stylommatophora, MILACIDAE): proposed conservation of the specific name**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Article 23.9.3 of the Code, is to conserve the specific name *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883 (currently *Tandonia kaleniczenkoi*, MILACIDAE) for a terrestrial slug by giving it precedence over its senior subjective synonym *Amalia retowskii* Böttger, 1882.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; Gastropoda; Stylommatophora; MILACIDAE; *Tandonia*; *Tandonia kaleniczenkoi*; *Amalia retowskii*; terrestrial slug; Europe.

1. *Amalia kalenzkoi* Clessin, 1883 (currently spelled as *kaleniczenkoi*) (p. 39) was introduced for a terrestrial slug species from the Crimea (Ukraine), later also found in Romania and Turkey. The identity of this nominal species has never been disputed (Tryon, 1885; Simroth, 1901; Likharev & Rammelmeyer, 1952; Likharev & Wiktor, 1980; Wiktor, 1987, 1994, 2007 and others).

2. The name *Amalia retowskii* Böttger, 1882 (attributed to ‘Cless.’, p. 98) was mentioned in the description of *Amalia hessei* Böttger, 1882 from Greece with a brief description indicating only the presence of 12–13 furrow folds. Later, this name was considered to be a senior synonym of *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* (see Welter-Schultes, 2012) and, erroneously, as a nomen nudum (Likharev & Wiktor, 1980; Wiktor, 1987; and others). In view of its brief description *Amalia retowskii* could be considered a nomen dubium. No type specimens are known to exist. Böttger attributed the name to Clessin, but the type materials for Clessin’s names are mainly unknown, including *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* and all other taxa introduced from the Crimea (Sysoev, Schileyko, 2009). As currently understood the species differs from *Amalia cristata* Kaleniczenko, 1851 (currently *Tandonia cristata*, also from the Crimea) mainly by features of its reproductive system and coloration (Likharev & Wiktor, 1980; Wiktor, 1987), but not by the number of the furrow folds. After its original description, the name *Tandonia retowskii* (Böttger, 1882) was not used as valid until 2012 (Balashov & Gural-Sverlova, 2012; Welter-Schultes, 2012), except by Welter-Schultes on the website <http://www.animalbase.org/> and some other Internet sites. Welter-Schultes (2012) concluded that *Amalia retowskii* Böttger, 1882 was not a nomen nudum and should be used for this species instead of the junior synonym *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883. This, however should not be followed because *Amalia retowskii* should have been declared a nomen oblitum under Article 23.9.2 of the Code, as the conditions of both Articles 23.9.1.1 and 23.9.1.2 were met. Clessin’s name has been used in more than 25 published works published by more than 10 authors in the last

50 years (Damjanov & Likharev, 1975; Likharev & Wiktor, 1980; Wiktor, 1983, 1987, 1994, 2007; Grossu, 1983; Schütt, 1996, 2001, 2005, 2010; Popov et al., 1997; Popov & Beskaravajnyj, 1998; Popov, 1999; Sverlova, 2003; Korol, 2003; Sverlova & Gural, 2005; Kantor & Sysoev, 2005; Wiktor & Jurkowska, 2007; Sverlova et al., 2007; Egorov, 2008; Sysoev & Schileyko, 2009; Leonov, 2009; Balashov, 2012; Gural-Sverlova & Gural, 2012 and others). Balashov & Gural-Sverlova (2012, p. 98) used the name *Amalia retowskii* as a valid senior synonym of *Amalia kaleniczenkoi*. However, that was not done deliberately by the authors, but was the decision of the editor apparently following a reviewer's suggestion.

3. Welter-Schultes (2012) argued that the correct spelling is *Amalia kalenzkoi* Clessin, 1883, not *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883, 'since the misspelling was not clear in the original source itself' and it could not 'be considered as an inadvertent error under Art. 32.5'. The species was named in honour of Ukrainian malacologist I.O. Kaleniczenko (1805–1876), who published the first paper on slugs of the Crimea (Kaleniczenko, 1851). The species name was probably corrected by Tryon (1885) and generally accepted as '*kaleniczenkoi*' in all following works except Damjanov & Likharev (1975). Therefore, the spelling '*kaleniczenkoi*' is in prevailing usage and should be conserved under Article 33.3.1 of the Code (incorrect subsequent spelling in prevailing usage).

4. The name *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883 is in prevailing usage but cannot be conserved without a Commission's ruling because of the recent citations of its little-used senior synonym *Amalia retowskii* Böttger, 1882.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to give the name *Amalia kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883 precedence over *Amalia retowskii* Böttger, 1882 whenever the two names are considered to be synonyms;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883, as published in the binomen *Amalia kalenzkoi*, with the endorsement that it is to be given precedence over the name *retowskii* Böttger, 1882, as published in the binomen *Amalia retowskii*, whenever they are considered to be synonyms;
 - (b) *retowskii* Böttger, 1882, as published in the binomen *Amalia retowskii*, with the endorsement that it is not to be given priority over the name *kaleniczenkoi* Clessin, 1883, as published in the binomen *Amalia kalenzkoi*, whenever they are considered to be synonyms.

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Acknowledgement of receipt of this application was published in BZN **70**: 215.

Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to I.C.Z.N. Secretariat, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).

Case 3645***Orthezia characias* [Bosc d'Antic], 1784 (Insecta, Hemiptera, ORTHEZIIDAE): proposed validation of the generic and specific names as available**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Articles 78.1 and 81.1 of the Code, is to conserve the established usage of the genus-group name *Orthezia* and species-group name *characias*, both with the author Bosc d'Antic (1784) and to maintain the latter as the type species of *Orthezia*. The original proposal of the name of this scale insect by Bosc d'Antic, intended to be done in the binominal fashion of Linnaeus, was actually done as a hyphenated uninominal originally spelled both as *d'Orthezia-Characias* and *Orthezia-Characias*. It is proposed that this be interpreted as a generic name, whereby universal usage of the subsequent spelling *Orthezia* since at least 1843 now causes the latter to be deemed the correct original spelling of the generic name. Despite universal attribution of the specific name *characias* to Bosc d'Antic (1784), this name is unavailable from that work and under Article 11.6.1 should be reattributed to Amyot & Serville (1843). To avoid confusion, however, the Commission is requested to validate the availability of *O. characias* under the authorship of Bosc d'Antic (1784).

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; COCCOIDEA; ORTHEZIIDAE; *Orthezia*; *Orthezia characias*; ensign scale insects.

1. [Bosc d'Antic] (1784, p. 173) named a new taxon of insect as *d'Orthezia-Characias* (sic) on the basis of a good description (p. 171) and good illustrations (Pl. I, figs. 1–3). From the title of the article, 'DESCRIPTION DE L'ORTHEZIA-CHARACIAS' (sic, p. 171; also given on p. 176, in the table of contents of the issue and on p. 497 in the table of contents of the volume, as '*Description de l'Orthezia-Characias*'), it is clear that there were two original spellings of the name, one with the definite article 'l', a common use in 1784, and one with the preposition 'd'. The paper, printed in the February issue of *Observations sur la Physique, sur l'Histoire Naturelle et sur les Arts* for 1784, however, was anonymous until the [Abbé d'Orthez], in the January 1785 issue of the same journal (p. 207), stated that the taxon was named after

him by M. d'Antic. Because no other authorship was included in both articles, the names Bosc d'Antic and Abbé d'Orthez are given in square brackets by applying Recommendation 51D of the Code. For a further discussion of the paper by the [Abbé d'Orthez] (1785) see para. 7. The first authors to use the combination *Orthezia characias* Bosc were Amyot & Serville (1843, pp. 621, 624) (see para. 4). From [Bosc d'Antic]'s (1784) stated intention to follow the example of 'Maître Linné' (p. 172), and from his statement on page 173, it is clear that he intended to name the insect in a binominal manner. This statement reads (in translation), 'It was discovered, according to the Baron de Servières, by the Abbé d'Orthez, who is observing Nature with success. We will join his name, which will form that of the genus, to that of the plant [i.e. *Euphorbia characias*] on which the insect lives, which will be that of the species'.

2. The inclusion of the preposition in the name of the taxon (from 'd'Orthez', the 'name' of the Abbé) cannot easily be dismissed as inadvertent although it could have been carelessness by Bosc d'Antic. Joining of the names of the genus and species by a hyphen, and capitalization of the specific name, must also be regarded as intentional since these features are found in both the title and text although the title is entirely in capitals, and convention at the time would have required an initial capital for the specific name. The hyphen is not being used 'to qualify the application of the name', so it cannot be dismissed under Article 5.3. There is no other provision in the Code concerning conjoined generic and specific names, so, despite the author's intentions; *d'Orthezia-Characias* (under either spelling) seems to be unavailable by reason of being a compound uninomen and not a binomen (Article 5.1). It would be most convenient to treat it as a generic name with no included species, in which case under Article 32.5.2 it would have to be emended, following First Reviser action under Article 24.2, perhaps to *Dortheziacharacias* or *Ortheziacharacias*. Welter-Schultes & Wieland (2012, p. 12), in their remarks on originally hyphenated generic names, claimed that 'the Code does not provide a regulation for how to treat compound genus-group names that were published as separate words connected by a hyphen'. Article 32.5.2 states, however, 'A name published with a . . . hyphen . . . , is to be corrected'. This mandate pertains to genus-group and family-group, not just species-group names, even though the explicit instructions in Article 32.5.2.3 to remove the hyphen only pertain to species-group names. Whatever correction might be envisioned for a hyphenated genus-group name is, in fact, irrelevant in the present case, because of the subsequent major change in spelling described in the next paragraph.

3. To our knowledge, the first authors to use *Orthezia* and *characias* as separated generic and specific names were Amyot & Serville (1843, pp. 621, 624) to whom both names might plausibly be attributed (see para. 4 below). The generic name *Orthezia*, never attributed other than to d'Antic, Bosc or Bosc d'Antic, 1784, together with the name of the purported type species *O. characias*, likewise so attributed, has been in use until the present day. Although it may have been regarded as a convention to associate the genus and species names, which were thus interpreted as separate words as Bosc d'Antic had intended, the original conjoined spelling has apparently remained unnoticed for almost 230 years, so neither the first nor any later usage of *Orthezia* qualifies as an emendation of the longer hyphenated name even if the original name is regarded as a genus, but it can be regarded as an incorrect